

Ottawa, and in connection with the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, carry on investigatory work in forest products, covering the strength, durability and other mechanical, physical and chemical qualities of Canadian woods, methods of seasoning, preservation from decay, and chemical utilization in wood-distillation and other industries. A special pulp and paper division of the laboratories is located in Montreal, the recognized centre of the industry, in the Cellulose Institute of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The division is in close co-operation in this connection with the Association and with McGill University. Much credit is due to the forestry departments of some of the pulp companies for pioneering work in forest research.

Education in forestry and allied subjects and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities and by other agencies. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying in connection with Laval University at Quebec provides in the French language a combined course of four years' duration, leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry, and a school for forest rangers has been established at Berthierville by the Quebec Forest Service.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial Services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Forest Service maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. Over 7,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and wind-breaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions, and distributes at least 7,000,000 trees annually from its five nurseries. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant free of charge any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose. The Government also assists counties which purchase areas of not less than 1,000 acres of land for forest purposes. As a result of these inducements there are at present scattered throughout the province 50 communal forests owned by municipalities and eight of the larger county forests. Farm land used for forestry purposes, while so used, is exempt from taxation up to 10 p.c. of the total farm area but not exceeding a total of 20 acres.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a location for the forest ranger school. It provides trees for sale and distribution in the province, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting, and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery has been raised to 10,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests, and there are now 38 of these.

Section 6.—Forest Utilization.

Historical.—The forest has always played a large part in the life of the pioneer in Eastern Canada, providing him with building material and fuel but opposing his agricultural efforts. The material removed in clearing the first fields was usually